CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1823. [NO 13.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Rece ved,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
2 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
30 do. Packing do.

ALSO
A handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.
May 15. 50:ft

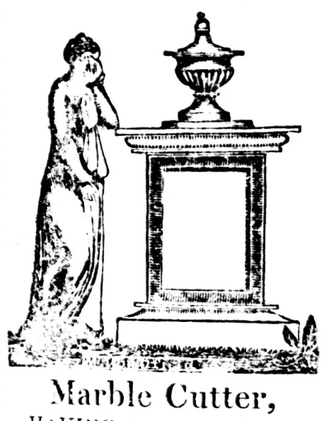
RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggests will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States
A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O P STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823.—9m

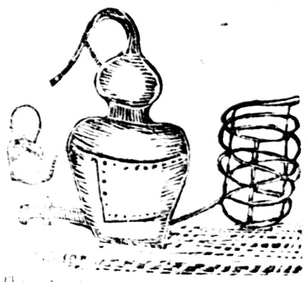
David Anderson, Jr.



Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with
Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,
And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

New Establishment.



The subscriber having established the
Coppersmith's Business,
in all its various branches, and having the best workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his shop, on Hay-street, near the brick-row,
Stills, of various sizes;
and stills will be repaired, at the shortest notice, at my factory as above.
*** Cash will be given for old copper and pewter.
John. M Dobbin
August 6, 1823. 8wt17

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at Mr. Cochran's store and at the Paper-Mill.
June 26, 1823 4tom

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.
Dr W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.
May 15. 50tf.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,
10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz, Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Scives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.
They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.
June 4, 823 1tf.

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal property. Apply to
THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, N. C. }
July 15 1823. } 7tf-S1p

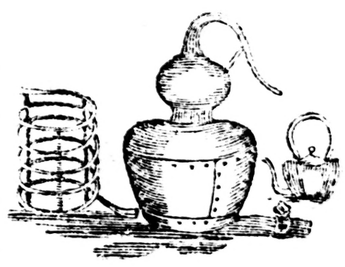
Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.
Charles J. Lide.
Marlboro' District, S. C. }
April 28, 1823. } 10tt

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.
JOHN MACRAE.

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEW RETREAT,
AND
CONFECTIONARY,
Three doors east of the Post-Office, Bow-st.

THE Proprietors of this house respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having made many improvements in the arrangement of their establishment, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their company. They pledge themselves that no attention shall be wanting on their part, to give pleasure, comfort and satisfaction

They intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of confectionary; the following they now offer to the notice of the public, viz:

Cordials.	*Candies.*
Cream Perfect Love,	Rock,
" Noyeau,	Burgamot,
Oil Cloves,	Pepp rmint,
" Cinnamon,	Cinnamon,
" Aniseed,	Barley,
" Peppermint, &	Blown, and
" Wormwood.	Pull.

	Sugar Plumbs.
Wines,	Cinnamon,
Mead,	Peppermint,
Ice Cream,	Caraway,
Raisins,	Coriander,
Bounce,	Purseed, and
Pastry,	Almond.
Nuts, &c. &c.	

Orders from private families, in town or country, and country merchants, for these articles, or any part of them, will be *promptly* executed, and on terms as favorable as if the parties were personally present to make the selection.

N. B. Their bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, and the first quality Spanish Cigars, particularly selected for choice purposes. 10*

CH'S. SMITH. & Co

Wm. Widdifield, jun.
Clock and Watch Maker, Silver-Smith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description neatly executed.
July 22, 1823.—9*

Hotel & Boarding House.

MRS. BARGE informs her friends and the public, that she still keeps up her HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, where every exertion will be used, as heretofore, to render the situation of travellers and others, who may please to call upon her, agreeable. She is well furnished with Liquors, good Beds, &c. and her table will be always supplied with all the variety which the country affords. Her stables are good, abundantly provided with Grain and Fodder, and under the care of faithful and attentive Hostlers.

By the most unremitted attentions to the comfort and convenience of her guests, she hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to her.
Fayetteville, July 24, 1823. —6wt13

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Carney & Ward, for the Observer, or for any other printing done at the Observer Office, from the 10th day of May, 1821, to the 29th day of April, 1822, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts by the first day of September next, as all accounts then remaining unsettled will be indiscriminately placed in the hands of officers for collection.

MARTIN McPHERSON, *Trustee. of J. Carney. and agent for Henry Ward*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending shortly to leave this place for the North, takes this method of informing those indebted to him, by note or book account, to come forward and settle the same, and those having demands, to present them for payment; as all accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. Those concerned will save costs, by availing themselves of this notice.

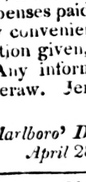
A. BAILEY.
August 7, 1823.—4t13

Notice.

MY wife Mary having left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby caution all persons from harboring her, under the penalty of the law; and further, that I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

DANIEL NICHOLSON.
Richmond County, N. C. }
July 23, 1823 } 12 w3

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 12.

Book Store.

JNO. McRAE has for sale, at his Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office, a valuable assortment of *BOOKS* in the different departments of literature and science; among which are the following:

Theology. Religious Biography, &c.—Adam's Religious World Displayed, Chalmer's Astronomical and other Discourses, Saurin's Sermons, Davies' do. Hunter's Sacred Biography, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Simeon's Skeletons, Meikle's Traveller, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Paley's Theology, Memors of Rev. A. Fuller, Life of John Calvin, Buchanan's Christian Researches, Frey's Narrative, Doctrine of Life from the New Jerusalem, Butterworth's Concordance, Bibles, family and common, &c &c.

History. Biography, and Miscellanies.—Ramsay's United States, Maj. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Life of Mary Queen of Scots, Memoirs of Jackson, Universal History Josephus' Works, History of Rome, do. of England, Domestic Encyclopedia, Morse's Gazetteer, latest edition, Shakspeare, Elegant Extracts, Moore's Works, Salamagundi, Peveril of the Peak, Annals of the Parish, Sir Andrew Wylie, Sporting Anecdotes, Cavalier, Minstrel Love, Seventy Six, Percy Anecdotes, Martyr of Antioch, Cain, Sardanapalus, Privateer, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, Loves of the Angels, Don Juan, Marcian Colonna, Giuseppino, Happiness, Idle Man, Dr Syntax's Tour, Rhyming Dictionary, Gay's Fables, Popular Models Nightingale, Thornton's Botany, Foster's Essays, Burton's Lectures, Say's Political Economy, Carey's do. Practical Accountant, White's Compendium of Cattle Medicine, besides various other miscellaneous works.

Law.—Vesey's Chancery Reports, 20 vols, Phillip's Evidence, Espinasse on Evidence, Newland on Contracts, American Precedents, New-York Digest.

Medicine and Surgery.—Chapman's Therapeutics, Thomas's Practice, Ewel's Medical Companion, American Dispensatory, Magendie's Physiology, Bell's Operative Surgery, Bell's Letters, Brodie on the Joints, Fife's Anatomy, Prognostics and Aphorisms of Hippocrates, Combe's Phrenology, Physician's Vade Mecum, Ramsbotham's Midwifery.

Classical and School Books.—Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Romæ Antiquitates, Selectæ Profanis, Viri Romæ Historiæ Sacræ Græca Minora, Xenophon, Greek Testament, Schrevelli's Lexicon, Latin and Greek Grammars, Emerson's Euclid, Hutton's Mathematics, Ferguson's Astronomy, Gleson's Surveying Pike's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Blair's Lectures, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Jamieson's Logic, Duncan's do Blair's Philosophy, Joyce's do. Morse's, Adam's and Willette's Geography, Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key, Walker's Dictionary, Webster's, Murray's, Dilworth's and Waldo's Spelling Books, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, American Selections, English Reader, Catechetical Compend of History, Catechisms on Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Classical Biography and Mythology, Universal History, Roman Antiquities, Grecian do. Jewish do. Roman History, Grecian do. English do. in a series of numbers, adapted to the use of scholars in the United States, with engraved illustrations.

Also—Atlases, Prints, Blank Books, Copy Slips, Writing and Letter paper, Wafers Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Slates Lead and Slate pencils, Paint Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Person-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.
Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Committed

TO the jail of this county, on the 10th inst. a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va. and absconded from the service of Gideon Hill, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*
Aug. 11, 1823 —11*

Run Away.

TAKEN up and put in jail, a mulatto man names BILL, who says he belongs to Samuel Guy, of Iredell county. He has on the right side of his nose a mark, given to him by his mother; the mark is a black colour, naturally impressed in the flesh, for its intended purpose Isaac is a very remarkable slave, about five feet six inches high, well built, a bright complexion, and about twenty or twenty five years of age. Had on when taken up and put in jail, cotton homespun shirt and trowsers. His master is requested, by law to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*
Fayetteville, July 16, 1823.—8*

LAW REGISTER
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452) containing State Law and Regulations, &c. By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published, by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty, in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON.	JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET.	SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN.	S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

☞ These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d. which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d

It was thought most advisable to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first as being of most immediate importance.]

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.
August 6, 1823.—8wt17

FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herrings,
30 bbls. Family do. (prime,)
For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
July 2, 1823 ——10tt

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, to us made and executed by Allen Stuart, for purposes therein expressed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 20th of September next, six hundred and ten acres of valuable *LAND*, in the vicinity of Laurel-Hill, Richmond county, about one hundred acres of which are now under cultivation, a dwelling house & suitable out-houses, together with a Grist Mill and Cotton Machine. Conditions—*Cash.* Sale positive and without reserve.

WM. McLEOD.
JOHN BUIE.
JOHN CAMBELL.
August 13th, 1823. 4t15.

25 Dollars Reward.

A Reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for a young fellow by the name of *ANTHONY*, he has heretofore passed himself by the name of Tom;—he may still pass himself by that name, or some other, for he is very artful. He is about twenty years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bow legged, pleasant countenance, and speaks fluently and pleasantly. He was brought from Edenton, in North-Carolina. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and lodgment in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him.

JAMES ERVIN.
Darlington Court-House, S. C }
Aug. 1, 1823. } 3w13

Fayetteville Academy

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Lasney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, $6
French, 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	$6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

North-Carolina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing alone, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.
Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

For Sale,

THE tenement on the south side of Person-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to JOHN M. DOBBIN.
12 June 3ttf.

NOTICE.

THE house lately occupied by Col. Stevens, on the State House Square, and the houses and stores belonging to the estate of Robert Adam and Robert Halliday, deceased, will be offered for rent, for one year, on the 1st September next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the State House.
J. A CAMERON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 1, 1823. 4t13

Desultory.

"Do you take the newspaper?"

During a pedestrian excursion to a neighbouring town, I fell in company with two persons, and overheard the following conversation, which I consider of sufficient importance to be inserted in your next paper. AN OBSERVER.

A.—How does it happen, neighbour B, that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning and knowledge of the world, than mine?—They all attend the school, and for aught I know, enjoy equal advantages.

B.—Do you take the newspapers, neighbour A?

A.—No sir, I do not take them myself; but I now and then *borrow* one just to read. Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B. Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers. Indeed, a newspaper is a little school of itself. Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised, that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A.—In truth, neighbour B, I frequently think I should like to take them; but I cannot well afford the expense.

B.—Can't afford the expense!—what, let me ask, is the value of three or four dollars a year in comparison with the pleasure and advantages to be derived from a well conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection, that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society—O don't mention the expense!—pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.

A.—I believe you are right. I now begin to see my folly. I will go home and order the printer to send me his paper immediately.

Bost. Gazette.

Miseries—Commercial.—An arrival direct, in a short passage, brings accounts of a great rise of cotton at Liverpool; flattering yourself that your last shipment will yield an enormous profit. Next mail destroys the pleasing calculations, by producing your account of sales, and an elongation of your phiz, when, on looking over it, you perceive an alarming loss: your parcel sold just before the advance.

Waiting at the post-office an hour, in great anxiety, for a bulky letter you see in your box, directed by a hand exactly like that of the man from whom you are almost certain to have a large remittance by the same mail; on opening, you find it a circular from a new established house, covering half a dozen address cards.—*postage not paid.*

Receiving an order for a heavy purchase of cotton—felicitating yourself on the *swell* it will cause in your commission account—laying awake all night for gladness—next day getting a letter which you suppose brings the needful funds—but lo! "the market has declined, we countermand our order of yesterday," stares you in the face.

Making extensive purchases upon the strength of a rumour that the crops have totally failed; next news that comes, states they never were more promising.

Being tormented and dunned incessantly for quotations of the market by a man who never makes you a consignment—*nor pays the postage for his letters.*—*Savannah Times.*

The missionary reports from the African Islands of last year (says the Trenton Emporium) detail a singular insurrection in Madagascar. The *women* rose to the number of 4000, and threatened to chastise the king, unless he would grant them some of their wishes and consult them as to the manner of *cutting his hair.* He, however, collected his soldiers around him, and boldly sent them word that he was king, and would do as he pleased.

A late Chief Justice of the Superior Court, having not unfrequently made use of the words "this here," and "that there," for the simples *this* and *that*, a wag at Dover published during the session of the court at that place, the following epitaph:

"Here lies the body of Ichabod Hare,
Who's left "*this here*" world, and gone to "*that there.*"

A Conglomeration of Ideas.—A Fact.—A Few Sundays ago, the clerk of a parish, not many miles from Battle, in Sussex, was obliged to absent himself from the usual duties of the day. To supply his place he engaged the town crier, who, it seems, had before served as his *locum tenens.* Unfortunately the poor crier, during a part of the service, fell into a sound sleep, from which he was at last roused by the striking of the great clock. Thinking the noise was occasioned by the last tingle of his own professional clapper, the new Clerk jumped up, and loudly vociferated the usual Bellman's exordium of "Oh, yes! Oh, yes!" He quickly recollected his situation, but in endeavouring to rectify his mistake, in the confusion of the moment, to the great surprise of the congregation, he roared out "Thus ends the praise and glory of God."—*Maidstone Gaz.*

Style.—One of the professors of a western school, in a paper on Medical Sympathy, published in Chapman's Medical Journal, says, the words of the orator strike the ear, and electrify the heart, but have no affinity for the grossness of the humours. "Nothing passes from the speaker to the hearer, but the contagion of the soul." "It is in the magical web of mental sympathy, that Homer and Dante, and Milton and Byron, entangle so indissolubly the souls of their readers, and drag them in triumph at the chariot wheels of their genius!" "Terror convulses and shatters the frame with the force of an earthquake." What injury, exclaims an English Journalist, must such bombastic nonsense do to the pupils of Transylvania University, not only in corrupting their taste, but in obscuring the statement of Medical facts, in the "lectures and teaching of this romancing professor!"—*U. S. Gaz.*

Sea Serpent taken.—The Newburyport Herald of the 8th inst. asserts upon *unquestionable* authority, "that the far-famed Sea Serpent, or *something very much like him*, was taken at Plum Island, on the 6th, after a sea fight of two hours and a half. Depositions are promised, so that we shall soon have the particulars of the combat—who is the modern Theseus that has destroyed this sea monster we are not yet informed; the best proof, however, of the argument, and of its success, will be the *spoils.* The serpent's skin will be in place of a thousand affidavits.

N. Y. Spectator.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

This destructive insect is propagated from the eggs of the fly deposited on the grains of wheat when ripening, the truth of which I learned from actual observation. The fly may be seen by the middle of June, and from that time till wheat is cut, flying about and lighting on the ears of wheat. It deposites its eggs upon the outer end of the grain, where they may be seen with a good microscope or optic glass, sometimes to the number of six or seven on one grain. They remain there till the grain is sown, the warmth necessary to produce vegetation, is sufficient to animate the insect; it bursts its shell and enters the shoot, where it lies in a torpid state till the next spring, except in some instances when wheat is sown early, the fly commences its ravages in the fall; when this is discovered, the best method is to turn sheep upon it, and pasture it short in the fall and winter. The most effectual way to check their propagation, is in preparing the seed before sown, which should be in the following manner: Put your seed into a hogshead, tub or vat, and cover it with water; let it stand about ten or twelve hours, then pour off the water, put the wheat upon a barn floor, and sprinkle lime over it, and with a shovel mix it till it is well covered with lime; let it remain in that state twenty four hours, and the eggs will be destroyed without any injury to the seed. The following brief sketch of the observations which led to the discovery above-mentioned is given, that all who wish to be satisfied of the truth of it, may have ocular demonstration of the fact, if they will take the trouble. On viewing several grains of wheat in a microscope, something resembling the eggs of insects was observed upon them: twenty grains were selected with those appearances; they were put upon some raw cotton and a little earth, in a tumbler of water, and observed every day, and on the day the grain opened and put forth its tender fibre, the insect burst from its shell and was not to be seen. Ten days after, five of the grains, with their roots and blades, were taken from the glass and carefully examined; in three of them the insects were found; the other fifteen remained, and overspread the top of the glass—they were preserved till spring, when on examining them, every stalk had an insect in it, some had two, and one four. Twenty other grains were selected, and the lime applied for twelve hours; it was then washed, and the colour of the eggs was changed; and being put into a glass in like manner as the other, the wheat grew, but the eggs did not produce—the roots were transplanted and grew well. And ten bushels of wheat limed as above, produced a good crop, while the neighbouring fields suffered materially, and some were almost wholly destroyed by the fly.

A FARMER.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17.

From France.—The packet ship Cadmus from Havre, arrived last evening; but as the papers she brings are not later than the 29th June, they do not present us with any thing of importance respecting the affairs of Spain. Of the movements of the French armies we have nothing new except the occupation of Tortosa, situated on the Ebro, which, however, the Paris papers admit to be of little value, while Lerida and Tarragona are in the hands of the constitutionalists. Ot Mina, who was represented, in our last accounts from Paris, to be so closely blockaded in Urgel that it was *impossible* for him to escape, we now learn that he had left that place in perfect safety on the 19th June—but whither he had gone is left completely in the dark. Baron d'Eroles is accused of not having done his duty, and that it was owing to his neglect Mina and his troops had been allowed to escape. Several French regiments, part of the reinforcements called for by the Duke d'Angouleme, were expected to arrive at Bordeaux before the end of July, on their way to Spain. The Ambassador of Portugal and the Minister of the U. S. appear to have remained at Seville with Sir W. A'Court.

The Regency at Madrid were proceeding, with the greatest deliberation, in restoring the ancient despotism. They had proscribed the Cortes as *traitors*, because, in virtue of the constitution, sworn to by the king, they had removed his "royal and sacred person" to a place of safety; they had restored the Jesuits, who had been suppressed by the Cortes; they had revived the arbitary decreee of 1820, establishing a censorship over the press in Spain; and it was expected they would not stop in their endeavors to "ameliorate the condition of the Spanish people" until they had restored the Inquisition to its former plenitude of power.

It will be recollected, that at the late meeting in London in aid of the Spanish Patriots, a circumstance transpired which put it beyond all doubt that the French government were indebted to *bribery*, not only for their success in Spain, but for the influence they had acquired over their own press, and which they attempted also to extend to that of Great Britain. From a letter in the National Advocate of this morning, dated Paris, June 28th, it appears, that the ministers of Louis had succeeded, through the same corrupt means, in silencing the only two remaining liberal papers, the Constitutionel, and the Journal of Commerce, which are stated to have "so far yielded their independence as scarcely to deserve any longer the name of liberal." "The reason (continues this writer,) why these journals have lately exhibited so much coldness and indifference concerning those very things in favour of which they formerly manifested so much violence, clearly proves that their conductors could never have been sound at heart.—The censorship of the press not being found sufficient to accomplish the object for which it was intended, another plan was resorted to by government to silence opposition, and money was found capable of effecting what arbitrary power could not. 50,000 francs per month are now given to the proprietors of those Journals, and it has as completely silenced the voice of truth and liberty in these journals as it possibly could be. The publication of a third liberal journal has been suspended, and the fourth is under sentence of political death. In this way this modern Pharaoh is likely to rid himself of the locusts which have for some time troubled him. As to the ultra journals, they are not worth reading; their editors are total strangers to the truth; and judging from their remarks, one would conclude that they were of the opinion that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. Placed in such a situation, with all the sources of information cut off, it is out of my power to make you acquainted with any political news. You would be highly amused could you hear the newsmen crying out the victories gained over the Spaniards, that Mina is taken, that he is on his way to Paris, that the constitution is overthrown, &c. &c. Every one, however, knows what credit to attach to these reports, as the source where they originate is situated in the very heart of Paris."

The sales of cotton at Havre were extensive on the 30th June, and an advance had taken place of 4 or 5 sous per lb. Rice dull; ashes and coffee in demand; and other American products, on the whole, improving.

The Spanish cruisers were continuing the capture of French vessels in the Mediterranean.—The American brig Cyno, capt. Dill, belonging to Philadelphia, which had been taken into Algesiras by a Spanish privateer and released, had arrived at Marseilles.

Turkey and Greece.—The most flattering accounts continue to transpire respecting the affairs of the Greeks, while the situation of Turkey appears to become every day more and more critical. The intelligence of the taking of Lepanto by assault is confirmed, as also the surrender of Negropont by capitulation, to the patriots. Patras was reduced to the last extremity, and was expected not to hold out long. The National Assembly of Greece terminated its labours on the 30th April, and the management of public affairs was confided to one central democratic government, composed of two powers—the legislative and executive, at the head of which had been placed two Greeks of tried patriotism and decided talents. Several decrees had been issued, and a proclamation addressed to the European people, thanking them for the assistance which they had extended to the cause of the Greeks. It is also ascertained, by advices from Vienna of the 16th June, that the Austrian court, agreeably to the example of other powers, had given orders to all its naval commanders to respect the blockade of Turkish ports by the Greeks whenever such blockades are effectually maintained. This policy has evidently been dictated by a conviction, on the part of the European sovereigns, that the independence of Greece is a matter no longer to be doubted.

Accounts from Alexandria in Egypt state, that the Turkish forces stationed in the Delta had revolted, and refused to march against the Persians, who were making inroads into the Turkish empire The Pacha of Egypt, who had received orders to proceed with his army to Bagdad, found it impossible to move in consequence of this revolt; and as a precautionary measure he had interdicted the sailing of the Turkish fleet until the commotion should be quieted. Add to this, that the plague was raging at Alexandria, Constantinople, Janina, and other places in the Turkish empire, and the affairs of the Porte will appear in no very flattering condition.

On the whole, we think it will no longer be disputed that Greece has triumphantly, and, single handed, risen above her great difficulties, and presented to the world another memorable example of what may be achieved by a people when they are united, and animated by the love of liberty. We shall not be surprized to learn, that the powers of Europe had agreed to recognize the independence of the Greeks, and to send Ambassadors to the seat of government.—The commercial advantages to be derived from this, particularly by Great Britain, cannot but be correctly appreciated by the ministers of these powers.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger, on the subject of the public meeting held in London to promote a subscription for the Spanish cause says—

"The Opposition came forward manfully in full array; but we did not discover a *single* member, courtier, or country-gentleman, accustomed to vote with ministers, in this assembly. They seem to have staid away by design, and to have abandoned the splendid field to their political opponents. We confess that we view this absence with some degree of surprise. To say nothing more of it, it indicates a lukewarmness in the Spanish cause, which is perfectly inconsistent with the declarations of ministers upon the opening of Parliament."

Galiano, a leading member of the Spanish Cortes, and one of the most forcible speakers of the age, noticed thus the *mediation* of England, in a very able defence of the conduct of the Cortes, which he pronounced on the 24th May.

"The good offices of England have only served to afford France, the time necessary to prepare better the invasion of Spain by means of the vilest arts. I cannot but express my surprise that the British government, whose good offices have been interposed, has so far failed to support its reputation for sagacity, and so far forgotten its own interests, as to have taken steps so feeble to prevent a war, which it ought not to like. Without recurring to the famous discussions which recently took place in Parliament, I am free to aver, that it has not adopted all the measures necessary to prevent the invasion of Spain. It could have done this without taking part in the war. An energetic and solemn remonstrance was alone required to paralyse the French Cabinet. Every government, it is true, is the best judge of its own interests; but that of Great Britain may be opening an abyss for itself."

The same orator alluded to our Republic, in the course of his speech, in these words—

"Let us turn our eyes to the United States of America, a country which presents the *beau ideal* of human institutions, and point out the true path to prosperity and glory. To what does it owe its power? To what the stability of its constitution? To the principle of revolt against arbitrary power, and the maxim of the Sovereignty of the People.

On the contrary, look at the countries whose kings have given charters to the people,—making their fate depend upon the variable will of Despots.—What scene do they exhibit—One of misery and degradation; and not only of degradation, but of insecurity both for the thrones and the subjects—continual civil wars—an entire want of confidence and stability."

Galiano demonstrated that the French cabinet allowed the constitutional government of Spain no opportunity of negotiating at any time, or entering into a compromise, had it been disposed so to do; that the resolution had been taken to march a French army into Spain at all events, in order to employ the French forces; to make Spain a complete prey; and to procure eclat and strength, at home, for the Duke d'Angouleme and the ultra party. A mere diplomatic compromise, he contended, would not have answered their views, and was studiously avoided. *Arguelles*, too, argued that the real object of France was not to restore, but to break down the ancient Spanish monarchy and state, so as to keep her former rival in a condition of double vassalage—internal and external; to destroy the spirit and honor of the Spanish nation.

DOMESTIC.

REESE CAUGHT!

Extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated Chillicothe, (O.) Aug. 4.

By yesterday's mail from the West, we are advised of the apprehension of John Reese, the celebrated mail robber. After his second release by Judge Byrd, of Ohio, he posted off to Louisville, Ky took the stage, under the name of Hanover, and, near to Lexington, he again accomplished his villanous purpose, of robbing the mail. They now have him safe in Kentucky, where he will meet that punishment his crimes so justly deserve. This same Reese has been, for two years, engaged in this business, and sure am I, he has several thousand dollars out of the mail.

Every effort was made by Mr. Kelly, at Bainbridge, (Ohio,) and Mr. Creighton, of this place, to bring this villain to justice before; but in this we failed, as Judge Byrd appeared determined to discharge him, and willing to throw the blame any where else but on Reese.

Nat. Int.

Washington, Ky. August 1, 1823.

I hasten to inform you that we have in custody John Reese, of Ohio, the noted mail-robber, who, it is supposed, (and indeed no doubt exists on my mind of the fact) while riding in the mail stage between Lexington, Ky. and this office, on the 29th ult. did cut the mail bags and rob the mail. We found in his hat, concealed in the lining thereof, $250, in Georgia bank paper, which it is presumed he took from the mail. I shall take him before *Judge Trimble* to-morrow, after which I shall be able to give you a more correct history of the affair. I think you may rest assured, he will not find the *wings* of a *Bird* to shield him from justice in Kentucky. *Ibid.*

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

WINCHESTER, AUG. 16.—The following circumstances were lately detailed to the editor by a gentleman who lives near the place where they occurred. They exhibit a ferocity, and at the same time fidelity of character, that has few parallels:

On the 6th inst. a negro called at the house of a Mr. Lloyd Ward, on the Alleghany mountain, in Hampshire county, and asked for something to eat. Upon being interrogated as to his name, &c. he produced a pass, which Mr. W. on examination, told him he would do well to be cautious about showing; for if the person who gave it to him was discovered, he would certainly be hung. Upon this, the negro tore the pass in pieces, saying he would never betray his friend, and confessed that he belonged to a person on Big Capon. Mr. Ward then determined to apprehend him if possible; and upon the negro's asking if he would hire or buy him, replied that he was not able to do either himself, but that he had a neighbor who probably would, and offered to accompany him thither. They went off together, Ward taking his gun, which was loaded, and the negro talking freely by the way, without, however, exciting in the breast of W. the least suspicion that he had any base design. When advanced some distance from the house, the negro suddenly faced round, sprung at W. and by a violent effort wrested the gun from his hand, immediately cocking and levelling it to shoot. Most fortunately, the triggers were not set (it being double barreled,) and while the ruffian was doing this, Ward gained a tree a few yards distant, and stood the fire unhurt. He then drew his hunting hatchet, rushed upon his adversary, who was armed with a large butcher-knife, and a dreadful combat (both being large men) ensued. Ward was assisted in the outset by a powerful dog, which was soon despatched, however, by a skilful stroke upon the neck, and the conflict maintained singlehanded. It was a horrible fray. Victory for a long time remained doubtful; but at last decided for Ward; the negro being exhausted from the loss of blood, and surrendering at mercy. A deep, though not dangerous wound in the breast, was the only severe hurt that Ward sustained, although his clothes were literally torn in pieces.—Receiving a promise from the negro to remain where he was until aid could be procured, he departed for that purpose; but on returning, found him gone; although, from the number and severity of his wounds, it is highly improbable that he will survive. Our informant adds, that he never saw the ground torn as much by a bull fight—and bushes were all spattered with blood—and in many places there was as much blood on the ground as if some animal had been butchered.

Republican.

NEW BEDFORD, AUG. 15.

Melancholy Casualty.—On Tuesday morning last, about 8 o'clock, during the thunder storm, the house of Dr. S. P. Winslow, near Smith's Mills, in Dartmouth, was struck by lightning, which shattered the house very considerably, knocked down the Doctor, killed his wife, and badly wounded his sister. We understand the electric fluid entered by the chimney. Dr. W. was sitting in his chair in the lower room, attending his sick son, when the shock knocked his chair from under him, and threw him on the floor, where he lay senseless for nearly a minute: on recovering, he heard some person cry fire, when he immediately ascended to the garret; where he found some combustible articles in a blaze, which he threw out the window and extinguished the fire. On returning to the chamber, he found Mrs. Winslow senseless on the floor. She had been sitting near the fire place, when she was struck down; the fluid passing to the opposite side of the room, and through the window, which is demolished entirely, not even leaving a vestige of the frame. Another window in the lower room was shivered in the same manner, and not a window in the house but was more or less broken. It is supposed the injury Miss Winslow received was caused by the fragments of the window, near which she was sitting. It is remarkable that a child, who was standing between Mrs. and Miss Winslow, was uninjured. All attempts to revive Mrs. Winslow proved fruitless.

At the same moment of the above disaster, the house of Messrs. Isaac and Otis Little, situate about two miles S. W. of Dr. Winslow's, was also struck, and considerably injured, particularly the roof; one of the rafters was taken entirely out and shivered to atoms. There were ten or twelve persons in the house, all of whom were struck down, excepting a small child, but were not materially injured, except Mr. Isaac Little, and he not dangerously. The furniture of the house was much broken, and scattered in all directions.

A Caution to hunters.—On Saturday evening, 19th ult. Isaac Hillard of Parkertownship, went to watch for Deer, at a Lick, in the neighborhood; having went rather early in the evening, he sat down in the bushes convenient to the Lick, and had fallen asleep; he awoke about dusk, and was creeping through the bushes to the lick; his brother Elisha had come to the same lick on the same errand, and hearing the noise in the bushes and seeing, as he supposed, a deer, Isaac having on a white jacket, fired his rifle; his feelings at astonishment can be more easily conceived than described, to find that instead of a deer, he had shot his brother. The bullet passed through his shoulder and is supposed to have lodged on one of his ribs. Some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

[Penn Paper.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

Law.—Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rattan cane as big as your little finger. A lawyer would tell the story something in this way:

"And that whereas the said Tom, as, at the said Providence, in the day and day last aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, in the peace of God and the State, then and there being, did make a most violent assault, and inflicted a great many and divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, contusions, gashes, wounds, hurts, cuts, damages, and injuries, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, hips, knees, shins, and heels, of the said Richard, with divers sticks, staves, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, guns, dirks, swords, daggers, pistols, cutlasses, blunderbusses, and boarding pikes, then and there held in his hands, fists, claws, and clutches of him the said Thomas."

Fatal Dose.—A Chickasaw Indian recently killed himself in attempting for a quart of whiskey, to swallow a tomahawk.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1823.

The proceedings of our next General Assembly, we learn, will be regulated by "*Common Sense;*" an article that does not always superabound in legislative bodies. This information, we doubt not, will be very acceptable to the public, and particularly to those who apprehend danger from the spirit of inquiry and reform which is spreading among the people of this state; for it is evident that it is owing entirely to the absence of "*Common Sense,*" which separates truth from error, as it were by intuition, that the people do not perceive, that what is *ancient*, is *good* and *perfect*, and that it is done in our own time, is *bad* and *imperfect*: that it is owing to a want of this sterling quality, that they are seeking to alter that which approaches as near to perfection as can be expected from any work merely human, and is the *Ultima Thule* in the attainments of political science and civil liberty. It certainly argues a deplorable deficiency of *common sense* in the good people of North-Carolina, that they have been, and still continue to be, so blind to truths self-evident; but we think we can perceive the rising of one,

"By common sense to common knowledge bred,"

who is to produce out of the chaos of our state politics, order and symmetry, and put down that political hydra, *reform*. As our state institutions approximate as nigh perfection as it is possible for them to do, this plain *reform* is only an officious meddler, and ought to be banished from the state: this, we have no doubt, will be done, now that "*Common Sense*" is in the ascendant.

We are glad to see that "*Common Sense*" has already reached the capital, and is quite in vogue with our brother editors of the *Register*: we hope they will follow its dictates —they are very plain.

A writer on the Presidential Election, in the last Raleigh Star, after bestowing a warm panegyric upon Mr. Adams, after, in fact, endowing him with every qualification which can excite admiration, or command esteem, or inspire confidence, winds up his piece in the following manner:

"In conclusion, I am sorry to say, that President from a non-slave holding state is never to be the man whom the policy of North-Carolina should support; not that we dislike a character in whom the prepossessing qualities which form the endearments and fascinating policies are concentrated, but, plain and simply, that the sentiments of the north are too widely different from those of the south."

This is indeed a poor conclusion from such premises. But what meets our disapprobation, and which, we think, should meet the disapprobation of every friend to the union and prosperity of the Republic, is the unsound and dangerous doctrine advanced, that it can *never* be the policy of North-Carolina to support a candidate for the Presidency from the non-slave holding states; and so, by parity of reasoning, the policy of these latter would always lead them to oppose a candidate from the slave holding states. That such a doctrine as this is dangerous needs no arguments to prove it; that it must be productive of consequences most pernicious to the welfare of the Union, no one, of the least discernment, can deny. Suppose the non-slave holding states should act from such a policy, how, we ask, could North-Carolina, or any other slave holding state, ever expect to furnish a President? The non-slave-holding states have the power, and from their situation and circumstances, will continue to have it, of electing a President always among themselves; were they to unite, then, in the support of a policy as unwise and inglorious as that which the writer in the *Star* would have the slave holding states adopt, it requires not the spirit of prophecy to predict the disastrous consequences which would ensue. Our constitution and the union of the states are the result of compromise and mutual concessions: let these be succeeded by inveterate rivalries and the creation of a variety of interests incompatible with each other, the chain of our union becomes as feeble as a rope of sand, and the constitution merely a scrip of parchment.

The Father of his Country enumerated among the four things which he considered essential, not only to the well being, but even to the existence of the United States, —"The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition, among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and politics, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community." How unlike is the policy of Washington, to that recommended by the correspondent of the *Star;* the one is the result of liberal and comprehensive views, and mature reflection; the other, of false reasoning, and limited observation. The people, we trust, have too much discernment, to be deluded by names and sounds, into the adoption of a policy as destructive to their real interest, as to the prosperity and permanency of the Union; and too much patriotism to sanction deliberately any measure, the evident consequence of which would be to alienate one portion of the country from the other.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

A very numerous meeting of the citizens of Alleghany county, Penn. was held at Pittsburg, on the 6th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. It is stated, that more than 500 persons, of all parties, attended. Gen. Jackson was nominated by a large majority, and the remaining votes were divided between Calhoun, Adams, Clay and Clinton. Some of the most distinguished and influential men in western Pennsylvania, it seems, are in favor of Jackson, who is, it would appear, the most popular candidate in that quarter.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Ashe—Elijah Calloway, *Senate.* Alexander B McMillan and Joshua Weaver, *Commons.*

Bertie—George Outlaw, jun. *Senate.* Simon A. Bryan and James Mhoon. *Commons.*

Cabarrus—John F Phifer, *Senate.* C Melchor and William McLean, *Commons.*

Chowan—Wm. Bullock, *Senate.* James Skinner and Joshua Newborn, *Commons.*

Camden—Caleb Perkins, *Senate.* W. B. Webster and Thos. Tillett, *Commons.*

Caswell—Bartlett Yancey, *Senate.* Bedford Brown and James Rainey, *Commons.*

Gates—Abraham Harrell, *Senate.* John Walton and Wm. W. Stedman. *Commons.*

Halifax—Thos. Burgess, *Senate* Willis Alston and Robert A. Jones, *Commons.*

Iredell—Alex. Torrence, *Senate.* Dr. Aza Beall and Jas. Hill, *Commons.*

Mecklenburg—Gen. Michael McLeary, *Senate.* Matthew Bain and Col. Thomas Polk, *Commons.*

Northampton—John Peebles, *Senate.* B. B. Gary and Lewis P. Williamson, *Commons.*

Person—Robert Vanhook, *Senate* John G. A. Williamson and Thos. Webb, *Commons.*

Pasquotank—John Pool, *Senate.* Carter Barnard and Thos. Beil, *Commons.*

Perquimons—Willis Reddick, *Senate.* Myles Elliot, sen. and Theophilus Barrow, *Commons.*

Rowan—James Martin, *Senate.* Charles Fisher and John Clements, *Commons.*

Randolph—Alexander Gray, *Senate.* Abraham Bower and George Hoover, *Commons.*

Rockingham—Nathaniel Scales, jun. *Senate.* Robert Martin and E. Broadnax, *Commons.*

Stokes—John Hill, *Senate.* A. H. Shepperd and Joseph M. Flint, *Commons.*

Tyrrell—John Beasley, *Senate.* Enoch Hassell and Ephraim Mann, *Commons.*

Washington—Thos. Cox, *Senate.* T. Walker and —— Davenport, *Commons.*

Wilkes—Col. James Wellborn, *Senate* Matthew Gordon and Wm. Horton, *Commons.*

BOROUGH MEMBERS.

Halifax—Jesse A. Bynum.

Salisbury—John L. Henderson.

Edenton—James Iredell,

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Raleigh District—W P. Mangum.

Halifax—H. G. Burton.

Edenton—Alfred M. Gatlin, by a majority of 268 votes over Mr. Sawyer.

Salisbury—John Long

Wilmington—Charles Hookes.

Milton—R. M. Saunders.

Tarborough—T. H. Hall.

Warren—W. N. Edwards. *Mecklenburg*—Henry W. Connor. *Surry*—Lewis Williams.

NEW YORK, JULY 18.—Our paper was just going to press when we received the report from the Board of Health, which met at the usual hour, when we grieve to say that the Resident Physician, Dr. Quackenboss, reported Samuel M'Gee *as having died this morning of yellow fever.*

The circumstances of this case we understand to be these: This young man, aged 16, was an apprentice to Mr. Roberts, No. 26 John street. He was at the fire in Gold-street, being then in health, on the night of Friday, 8th inst. where he fatigued himself by over exertion. He continued slightly indisposed up to Wednesday last, when his malady increased so much as to confine him to his bed, at his father's house, No. 48 Henry street, where he this morning died. Mr. Roberts, the master of the boy, and Dr. Hicks, attached to the health department, were examined as to the health and cleanliness of the house, and neighbourhood in John street, and spoke favourably as to both.

It was further stated, both by the master and the father of the boy, that he had not to their knowledge been at the Quarantine ground, nor out of the city.

The deceased was attended by Dr. Conger, who yesterday notified the case to the Resident Physician, as one requiring his examination. Doctor Quackenboss last evening visited the patient, and agreed with Dr. Conger in pronouncing it a case of yellow fever.

Much evidence was given concerning the symptoms of the deceased's malady, which (although the Resident Physician's report and their own sense of responsibility, did not permit the Board of Health to withhold a knowledge of the case from the public) led to the hope that this, *if yellow fever at all*, might prove a sporadic case, and be followed by no others.

The Season.—This may be said to be the most favorable season within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. It is rarely the case that all crops are abundant in any one year—the weather is too cold or rainy, or dry, so that some articles of husbandry fail, and the farmer loses the fruit of some part of his labour; but this year the bounties of Providence are showered down upon us in rich profusion. Rain and sunshine have been apportioned out to us in the most favorable succession. Rye and wheat have come in abundance—Grass is stout and the weather favorable for getting it—Corn and Flax promise equally fine with other crops. Beef and small meats are plenty, at the same time every thing commands a reasonable price. In addition to all these blessings, our fruit trees are loaded with fruit. We might go on enumerating other circumstances of prosperity, such as the cheapness of clothing, and above all, the unexampled health throughout the country. The Doctors have plenty of time to study. The pecuniary circumstances of the country are equally propitious—we believe for thirty years past the people have not been so free from debt as at the present time—the banks have more money than they can conveniently loan. Our manufacturers, we hope, will participate in the general prosperity when the season opens for sales, which is now beginning to be the case. Under this state of things, our citizens look cheerful and contented, as they should do—and surely gratitude is due to Him who is the author of so many earthly blessings.

Connecticut Courant.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 19.—By the brig Octavus, Capt Baker, arrived at this port yesterday, in 17 days from Kingston, Jamaica, we learn that the U. S. schooners Beagle and Greyhound arrived there on the 26th July, from a cruise on the south side of Cuba. On the 21st July, near Cape Cruz, in reconnoitering the shore, they were fired at by a party of pirates, about 40 in number. The boats retreated to the vessels, and warped them in sufficiently near to cover their landing, in which they succeeded, and took the pirates' battery, on which were mounted three pieces of cannon. They also took eight large boats, four of which they destroyed. None of the pirates were taken, as the mangrove bushes afforded them a secure retreat. It is supposed several of them were killed and wounded.—*American.*

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.) AUG. 9.—We understand that General Gaines, immediately on hearing of the attack on Gen. Ashley's party, on the 2d of June, by the Rickaree Indians, at their towns on the Missouri river, despatched two steam boats from Louisville to Baton Rouge, for 500 regular troops, to be transported to St. Louis as soon as possible, and from thence to be sent up the Missouri, to protect the defenceless settlements.—*Nat. Repub.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Miseries of Editors—They are innumerable. Take one for an example: Resolving to ascertain whether any thing can be got for a parcel of debts on your books, of not very recent date, to be sure, but not therefore the less justly due, and receiving, in return for our letters demanding payment, a letter like the following, which is a literal transcript, (suppressing the names only,) of a letter we have just received from a Post Office in Massachusetts:

POST OFFICE, ——, AUG. 6, 1823

Gentlemen: Several letters, in your hand writing, have been received at my office this morning, viz:

One for Major A. B. who has been dead, and his estate settled, for many years;

One for Capt. B. C—He has been dead several years, but left some estate;

C. D. Esq.—He died many years ago, entirely insolvent;

D. E. Esq.—I never knew any one of that name in this town;

Mr. E. F. is supported in our poorhouse by the town;

Capt. F. G.—He lives in Alexandria or Georgetown;

G. H. Esq.—I know of no such gentleman;

Mr. H. I. committed suicide six years since, and died insolvent.

Yours, &c.

The Postmaster.

We are obliged to the worthy Postmaster for putting us out of pain with respect to that portion of our *old* debts, within his sphere of observation. It would be rendering us a service if other postmasters would be equally civil.

William Coombe, Esq—This gentleman, long known to the literary world, died on Thursday morning at his apartments, Lambeth-road, in the eighty-second year of his age. He originally excited great attention in the fashionable world by a poem entitled The Diaboliad, the hero of which was generally understood to be a nobleman lately deceased. The Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque, The English Dance of Death and the Dance of Life, The History of Johnny Quæ Genus The Little Founding of the late Dr Syntax, (all illustrated from the designs of Mr. Rowlandson,) were among his latest and most popular productions. He was also the author of the Devil upon two Sticks in England, and of several political pamphlets, which made a considerable impression on the public, among which were The Royal Interview, A Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in Town, A Word in Season, and many others. He also wrote those Letters which appeared under the title of Letters of the late Lord Lyttelton. Mr. Coombe began life under the most favourable auspices. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He possessed great talents, and a very fine person as well as a good fortune, which, unhappily, he soon dissipated among the high connexions to which his talents and attainments introduced him, and he subsequently passed through many vicissitudes of life, which at length compelled him to resort to literature for support. The life of Mr. Coombe, if impartially written, would be pregnant with instruction; but those whose literary contributions might have provided materials are probably most of them with him in the grave; and he will hereafter be chiefly remembered as the author of Doctor Syntax.

English Paper.

Extraordinary case of Suicide.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

On Saturday, an inquisition was held at Haden Hill, in the parish of Rowley Regis, on the body of Harriet Cooper, aged 10 years and two months. From the depositions taken before the coroner, Henry Smith, Esq. it appears one day in the Whitsun-week, the deceased gave a small chimney ornament, an earthenware lamb, to another female, telling her it was given to her by an uncle, but which was afterwards found to be untrue, as on Thursday last being with her mother at the house of her grandmother, the circumstance was mentioned to the latter, who said she had missed the chimney ornament, and asked the child if she was not ashamed of having taken it; her mother also gently reproved her for the impropriety of the action; she made no reply, but immediately went home, whither she was soon afterwards followed by her sister, who found her sitting upon a chair crying; she got up, and wiping the tears off her face, gave a deep sigh and went up stairs. In a short time her mother returned, and after inquiring where Harriet was, desired her daughter to go to her; when the poor child was discovered suspended by a pair of cotton braces fastened round her neck to the rail of a tent bed. An alarm was immediately made, the child was cut down, and every means were resorted to in order to restore animation, but without effect, the sparks of life being totally extinguished. The jury returned a verdict, *that the deceased hung herself, being under the years of discretion.*

A hopeful family.—The Providence Journal states, that a man is in jail at that place, charged with counterfeiting, whose whole family "from father to son, including mother and daughters, have been regularly bred and graduated at this and other branches of villany and crime; two of whom are also confined in the Newport jail on a charge of murder."

In an advertisement on our first page, signed by Wm. McLeod, and others, the name of John Buie, is by mistake substituted for John Blue. The error was discovered too ate to be rectified for this paper.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, August 23.

ARRIVED,

Brig Friendship, Savage, from Jamaica. Rum, sugar, molasses.

Sloop Convoy, Calvin, from New York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Sloop Mechanic, Somers, from Baltimore, to Alex'r, M'Rae & Co.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 0	1 50
Apple,	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	5	75
Bacon,	lb.	8	9½
Beeswax,	do.	3	31
Butter,	do	13	25
Bagging	yard,	35	40
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	29	31
2d & 3d qual.	do		
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do	11	1 54
Cotton,	do	11	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	55
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	7	
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5	5¼
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	5	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	45	00
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	1 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7½	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	4 00	
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon.	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	60
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 50	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 75	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 25	
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1 00	0 00
Whiskey,	gallon.	38	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60: 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 *a* 5
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
South Carolina Notes, 3 & 4 per ct. pr.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6*a* 7½

Wilmington, August 23.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 13; Flour, superfine, $7; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 33 to 36; Tar, 85 to 95; Pitch, 2 75 *a* 3; Turpentine, 2 50; Bacon, 8 to 8½; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 27 to 29; Rum, Jamaica, 90 to 1; Rice, 3 *a* 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 to 60; Sugar, 8 *a* 9 50; Tobacco, 4; Whiskey Rye, none.

A Few Copies

Of "*The Island, or Christian and his Comrades,*" a new work, by Lord Byron, just received and for sale at the Book Store of J. MacRae.

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100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt, for sale by
J. HUSKE.
August 22, 1823 3wt15

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out-houses, on Dick street, former residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out-houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various parts of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823 —eop-2mt20

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE houses and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink. The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.

JAMES TOWNES.

Fayetteville, Aug 28. 1823.—13tf

FOR SALE,

AN excellent Saddle Horse.
Apply to
ROBERT JAFFRAY & Co.
August 26, 1823.—2t14.

Absconded Apprentice.

HEZEKIAH DAVIS, an indented apprentice to the subscriber. He is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light complexion, light hair, and somewhat of a feminine voice. Wore away a black hat, a brown jacket and light pantaloons; no shoes on. He left his employment on the 23d instant. No thanks or charges will be given for his delivery; but the public are warned, as he is very light fingered, and those who run the risk of harboring him, will not only lose their generosity, but be dealt with according to law.

C. LOOMIS.

13*

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, about two months since, a pied brindle COW. Whoever will give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. The marks are not known. C. F. HAIGH.

August 25, 1823 ——2wt14

DISSOLUTION
Of Copartnership.

THE firm of Fitzharris & Gallop having, on the 15th day of this inst. dissolved, by mutual consent, the books and accounts of said concern are in the hands of L. Fitzharris, who alone is authorised to collect the same and grant discharges.

L. FITZHARRIS,
ALEX. GALLOP.

All persons indebted to the said concern of Fitzharris and Gallop, are hereby requested to come forward and settle their respective balances with the subscriber without delay. The remaining stock of said firm, consisting of a handsome assortment of dry and fancy Goods, together with a supply of Groceries, &c. is offered for sale at reduced prices, and upon accommodating terms, by

L. FITZHARRIS.

4t15.

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at the store of Edmond Blake, his stock of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hardware,
Cutlery, and some
Groceries.

Also, an elegant London made Clock; one elegant small Clock, and one American do. in frame. Conditions of sale, *Cash.*

3t13 E. B.

Valuable Lands in East Florida,

For Sale.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell some valuable tracts of land, between the river St. John's, the Amanina river and the seaboard.

Although a portion of that country is sterile sands, yet there is not a doubt but a *large portion* of it is equal in fertility and salubrity to any part of America, and that it produces in abundance the rich crops of Sugar and Sea Island Cotton. Experiments are now making on the culture of Coffee, with flattering expectations of success. The springs of water are unquestionably excellent.

As the owner of these lands will permit the purchaser to select for himself, at a price that bears no proportion to its real value, and as he will give a long credit for the greater part of the payment, it offers to the enterprising reasonable expectations of acquiring wealth from as small capital!

The title to these lands has been pronounced unimpeachable by the many lawyers to whom it has been submitted, and I hold the written opinions of several of the most eminent lawyers in the Union, that the title is *indisputably good.*

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

N. B. Houses and lots in town—improved farms—Bank stock or negroes, will be taken for the first payment—the balance *on long credit.*

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 18, 1823.

2t1op32

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, ho' a wand'ring muse

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Sir— The following beautiful Hymn, attributed to the pen of the Rev. Reginald Heber, and the newly appointed *Bishop of Calcutta*, combines so much evangelical fervor, with the purest classical taste, that I am sure its insertion in your paper will be acceptable to your readers. It was written to be sung in Whittingham Church, Shropshire, on Sunday, the 16th of April, 1820, at the formation of a Parish Missionary Association. Yours, Y.

Erom Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains,
Roll down the golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.

What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle,
Though every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile;
In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strown,
The heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone.

Shall we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted,
The lamp of life deny?
Salvation! Oh! Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learnt Messiah's name.

Waft, waft, ye winds, his Story,
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till, like a sun of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole;
Till o'er our ransomed nature,
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss return to reign.

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

From Prooke's Travels to the North Cape.

Interesting account of the Laplanders.

Mr. Lenning, my landlord, having received intelligence that the Laplanders, with their reindeer, had approached within the distance of about a mile from Fugleness, and that they would remain for a few days in that part of the mountains, I was anxious to avail myself of this opportunity of seeing them. Accompanied by Madame Lenning and her husband, after half an hour's walk, we found the tent; and its owner, Per Mathison Sahra, sitting at the entrance cutting a birth twig. Though well acquainted with Mr. Lenning, who spake his language perfectly, he received us with the most perfect indifference, showing no disposition to welcome us, or betraying any emotion whatever. Inside the tent, into which we crept, we found his wife busy in preparing the utensils for milking the deer and making the cheese. As the herd was some miles distant in the mountains, and would, consequently, take a considerable time in returning to the evening fold, I occupied myself with inspecting the whole of a Laplander's household economy, which was extremely curious.

Per Mathison had pitched his tent at the extremity of a valley between the mountains, which sloped gradually down to the sea shore at Fugleness, and whence a fine view was obtained of that part of the ocean enclosed by the surrounding islands. Marit Martins Datter, the name of Per Mathison's wife, meaning literally Marit the daughter of Martin, was short in stature, not exceeding in height four feet nine inches, and of a brown complexion, which seemed more the result of habitual dirt, living constantly surrounded by smoke, and exposure to the weather at all seasons of the year, than of nature, as the colour of her eyes and hair did not denote a natural darkness of the skin. She had on her summer dress of dirty, white walmal cloth, girt round by a belt, to which was suspended a small knife. She had laid aside every part of her winter dress, and her *kamagers*, or shoes, were of strong leather forming a peak at the toes. On her head she wore a high cap, made partly of cloth, and in part of bits of coloured calico. This cap is peculiar to Norwegian Lapland, and is rather elegant in shape. Though wild and uncouth, yet her manners did not betray any of the surliness so conspicuous in her husband. The latter was dressed in rein-deer fawn skins, which being thin and pliable, and made to sit loose, were not so likely to incommode the wearer from their too great warmth. His family consisted of a wife and child; and a Laplander, who being poor, and having no deer of his own, acted in the capacity of a servant, and had the principal care of the herd, attending them by night as well as day. He was then absent driving them to the tent to be milked. With him were another Laplander and his wife, who also lived in the tent with the former. This man seemed to be a kind of partner of Per Mathison. Their deer were mixed in common together, though the superior number belonging to the latter evidently constituted him the head of the family; which it was easy to perceive from his idleness and inactivity, mixed with a kind of gruff independence, that bespoke a laird of the mountains. He had been in the habit, for the last two summers, of repairing with his herd of deer to the mountains of Whale Island, from the neighbouring country of Kontokeino, a distance of more than 200 miles in the interior of Norwegian Lapland. Here he remained between two and three months; and before the approach of winter, again returned to his native forests. The whole number of deer on the island was about 4000, which, in like manner, were only visitants during the summer.

After the expiration of about two hours, the distant barking of the dogs indicated the coming of the deer, which we at last discerned, winding slowly along the mountains at the distance of near a mile, presenting only the appearance of a black moving mass blending with the dark sides of the mountains. They now approached the fold, which was a large space that had been cleared of the brushwood, and enclosed by branches of the dwarf birch and aspen stuck around to prevent the deer from straying. As the herd came up to it the deer made frequent snortings, and a loud crackling was heard, produced by their hoofs striking against each other. These animals, which are endued with an exquisiteness of smelling, soon perceived there were strangers; and our appearance, so different from the dress of the Laplanders to which they had been accustomed, alarmed them to such a degree that it was necessary for us to retire till they had entered the fold. After some difficulty, the whole of the herd were at length collected within the circle; and the women bringing their bowls from the tent, began the operation of milking, which, as some hundreds of deer were assembled, was likely to take up a considerable time. In this both the women and men were busily employed. Before each deer was milked, a cord with a noose was thrown round the horns, by which it was secured and kept steady. The Laplanders are in general extremely expert at this; and it was surprising to see the exactness with which the noose was thrown from a considerable distance, hardly ever failing to light upon the horns of the deer for which it was intended, though in the thickest of the herd. The cord for this purpose was made of the fibres of the birch, very neatly plaited together, and exceedingly strong. During the short time the animal was milking, this cord was either held by one of the women, or made fast to a birch shrub, some of the thickest having been stripped of their leaves, and left standing for this purpose. Many of the deer, instead of being tractable, as I had previously imagined, were very refractory, frequently even throwing the women down, and butting at them with their horns. The latter seemed very little to mind this: but, strong as the Laplanders are, they appeared to have little power over one of these animals; for, when it had the cord round its horns, and refused to be milked, it dragged the holder, with ease, round the fold. The quantity of milk that each deer gave hardly exceeded a tea cup full; but it was extremely luscious, of a fine aromatic flavour, and excelling cream in richness. Of this we eagerly partook, after we had permission, which, however, Per Mathison did not seem at first very willing to grant; but his sullen nature was soon softened by the brandy which we had brought for the purpose, and of which the females partook, though with some moderation. The whole of them, however, on drinking it, made strange wry faces on account of its strength: not that this diminished their desire for it; on the contrary, after emptying each glass to the very last drop, they smacked their lips with signs of the greatest satisfaction, begging immediately for an additional quantity.

In the middle of the herd of deer, suspended to the branches of a low birch, was a child about a year old, enclosed in a kind of cradle, or rather case covered with leather, with a coarse piece of linen cloth attached to it, to protect the infant from the heat of the sun and from the musquitoes. When the child began to cry, the cradle was swung backwards and forwards, having the same effect as rocking. The Laplanders, when they have occasion to go any distance from their tents frequently, for safety, leave their children thus suspended on a tree, by which they are secured from the attack of any ravenous animal that might happen to approach.

It was already past midnight before the whole of the herd was milked. The sun had left the heavens about an hour, but a deep orange tint on the verge of the horizon showed that it was not far below it. The deer were at length turned out from the fold, and spreading themselves along the sides of the mountains, were quickly lost to our view. The Laplanders now collecting the milk they had obtained, which amounted to a considerable quantity, proceeded with it towards the tent, giving us an invitation to supper. Having accepted it, we crept in, and seated ourselves on reindeer skins, which were strewed on the ground. The business of making the cheese now commenced; and Marit Martins Datter, emptying the milk from the bowls into a large iron pot, placed it over a fire, which she had made in the centre of the tent, and the smoke of which annoyed us more than any thing else. Every corner was filled with it, and it caused the tears to stream plentifully from our eyes. The only outlet it had was an opening at the top of the tent; and in order to withstand it in some measure, we lay down flat, by which we were enabled to breathe more freely. The milk, after remaining a short time on the fire, assumed the consistence of curd; and being taken off, was placed in small moulds made of beech-wood, and pressed together. The number of cheeses thus made amounted to about eight, of the size of a common plate, and barely an inch in thickness.

The whey and curds that remained were for our supper; which we commenced, though the dirty habits of both the men and women very much diminished my appetite. Marit Rasmus Datter, the wife of the other Laplander, eagerly licked with her tongue the bottoms of the bowls that had contained the milk. Fingers were here the only knives and forks; and the whole party dipping their hands into the pot, grasped the curds, which were quickly conveyed to their mouths. Having previously drunk plentifully of the milk, I felt no inclination to join with them in their repast, and amused myself by observing their countenances and proceedings.—After the supper was finished, and the bowls and other utensils removed to a corner of the tent, fresh wood, to my great mortification, was placed on the fire, which, being green, again enveloped us in smoke. On its burning up, the flames reached the cheeses, which had been made some time before, and were placed on a board directly over the fire, in order that the smoke might harden them. Their richness and the heat caused large drops of oil to trickle from them, which were licked off by the men with an evident relish. The whole group was certainly a very curious and grotesque one. Opposite us around the fire, were the uncouth figures of the Laplanders, squatting on their haunches, as is their constant custom. In one corner were two children asleep in deer skins, and more than twenty small dogs were also taking repose about us. It was soon time for the men to commence their nightly employment of watching the deer; and accordingly one of them left the tent. On making a signal, about half the dogs, whose turn it was to commence the watch, started suddenly up, and followed their master to the mountains. I was greatly surprised to find the rest take no notice of the summons, and remain quietly stretched on the deer skins, well aware, singular as it may seem, that it was not their turn.

The morning was now pretty far advanced; the Laplanders who remained within the tent, prepared to go to sleep; and accordingly, taking our departure, we walked back to Fugleness, well amused with the excursion.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

WOMAN.

As the fair are endowed with every charm to captivate and to persuade, it is of the greatest consequence to the happiness of a nation, that they exert their powerful influence in the cause of virtue. The illustrious Montesquieu has said, in his immortal work, that when the women become corrupt, the manners of a nation are lost. It is certain that they hold a despotic empire over the fashionable world, and give the *ton* to the times. When they deviate from the natural dignity of their character, from the native dignity of modesty, so commanding, yet so amiable, they may be considered as principal instruments in corrupting and ruining a nation. A profligate woman affects the amiable and reflecting moralist with more disgust than a profligate man, as it is more repugnant to that purity and delicacy which is naturally to be expected in the softer sex. Nothing to him is so angelic and lovely as female beauty and virtue, and nothing so hideous and deformed as female depravity and vice. When, therefore, the majority of the women of any country becomes dissipated, faithless to the marriage vow, rapacious and vain, we may justly consider the morals of the people to be corrupted in the highest degree. Banish modesty, that queen of the virtues, from the earth, and you destroy every sentiment that is noble and pure; without her generous influence and magic refinements, mankind sink into brutes.

The morals and principles of women are, consequently, of the greatest importance to the well-being of a state, as they affect in so great a degree the general manners of the people.

INDULGENCE OF THE APPETITE.

The excessive indulgence of the appetite is well ridiculed by an ingenious writer, who is not generally known:—It has often been observed, he says, that all other animals besides man, are contented with one species of food, flesh, fish or fowl, or vegetables; and never encroach on that of a different species. The lion, though invested with sovereign power, and living in regal state, is content with the leg of a calf, or the haunch of a stag; never thinks of a second course, or of a desert, or even of sauce, cauliflower, or carrot, pickled cucumber, or the like. The eagle also, king of the birds, feasts himself and the royal family, the young princes, and the infanta, on a brace of pheasants, a turkey, or a dozen pigeons; but would not debase himself by stooping to a nest of larks, or robin red-breasts, for a second course.

But man, as lord of the creation, by his prerogative, falls foul on whatever comes in his way, and ransacks the universe to gratify his voracious appetite; and fowls of the air, the fishes of the sea, the beasts of the forests, with the vegetables of every *genus* and of every *species*; not only herbs, which were intended for the use of man, but roots, which seem reserved for the food and snouts of hogs; may, even the excresences of nature, mush-rooms and truffles, indigestible substances, which, if ever they were intended to be eaten, must propably have been by the inhabitants of the infernal regions.

If temperance, however, regulated our use of these various articles of food, with which Providence indulges us; if we killed the animals without cruelty, and cooked them with plainness and simplicity, they might be what Providence intended them, instead of what we too often make them, a blessing, and not a curse: but when we torture them in taking away their lives, as we often do, and scarify, and carbonado, and be-devil their flesh, not only with pepper and salt, as we do the gizzard of a turkey, and adding a little *nutmeg*, a little *cinnamon*, a *blade of mace*, with chalot and onions, &c. and eat it with oil, vinegar, or mustard; such a heterogeneous mixture, instead of producing a lacteous chyle, flowing through the alimentary canal, like the gentle stream of Arno, must become a caustic fluid, rushing like the fiery torrent of Vesuvius, harrowing up, and tearing the vessels; or, at least, generate fevers, calentures, and every disease incident to the human body. (*Grave's Invalid.*)

AMANUENSES.

The Earl of Peterborough could dictate letters to nine amanuenses together, as (says Pope) I was assured by a gentleman who saw him do it, when ambassador at Turin. He walked round the room, and told each in his turn what he was to write. One was, perhaps, a letter to the Emperor; another, to an old friend; a third, to a mistress; a fourth, to a statesman; and so on; and yet he carried so many and so different connexions in his head, all at the same time.

A voluminous author was one day expatiating to Goldsmith, on the advantages of employing an amanuensis, and thus saving the trouble of writing. "How do you manage it?" said the doctor. "Why," replied the other, "I walk about the room and dictate to a clever man, who puts down very correctly all that I say, so that I have nothing more to do, than just look over the manuscript, and then send it to the press." Goldsmith was delighted with the information, and desired his friend to send the amanuensis to him the next morning. The scribe accordingly waited upon the doctor, placed himself at the table with the paper before him, and his pen ready to catch the oracle. Goldsmith paced round and round the room, with great solemnity, for some time; but after racking his brain to no effect, he put his hand into his pocket, took out a guinea, and giving it to the amanuensis, said, "It won't do, my friend; I find that my head and my hand must go together."

EXPATRIATION.

In 1809, the Spanish ambassador at London, Apadoca, required of the British ministry that Aaron Burr, (formerly vice president of the United States,) who was then in London, should be compelled to depart from the kingdom for having undertaken an expedition against the Spanish American colonies. Burr appeared when summoned, and claimed the right as a British subject, under Magna Charta, to remain unmolested in the country to which he owed allegiance. He asserted that he was entitled to protection by his *birth* under the British government long before the independence of America, and that Great Britain could not refuse to recognize the right of any subject born within the realm or its colonies.

Among the lawyers who were consulted on this important question was *John Reeve*, Esq. After a very full consideration, his opinion was given in favour of Burr's claim. The "Discussions" are preserved in HALL's *Law Journal*, vol. 6.

ABYSSINIAN SACRAMENT.

The Abyssinian priests have a singular way of administering the sacrament, which is thus described in Pearce's narrative. Any person who wishes to receive the holy elements, has only to go to the church and wait the proper time; when they begin, the people stand in ranks, the greater sort first. The communicants go in order toward the two priests, who stand before the altar in the middle of the church, drest in their sacred clothes. One holds a cross and a book, the other a dish and a spoon. The communicant first bows to the ground, then arises and kisses the cross thrice, while the priest who holds it reads aloud; he next opens his mouth, and the other priest puts in with a spoon two mouthfuls of plum pudding, after which he bows, runs out of the church, holding his hand to his mouth, and will neither spit nor speak until sunset. The dried grapes are understood to represent the blood, and the paste the body of Christ.

CLEANLINESS.

There is a kind of anxious cleanliness, which is always the characteristic of a slattern; it is the superfluous scrupulosity of guilt, dreading discovery and shunning suspicion.—It is the violence of an effort against habit, which being impelled by external motives, cannot stop at the middle point,

REDUCTION.

One hour well spent,
Is worth an age of common time.

Socrates and Jesus Compared.

I will confess to you, that the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the gospel hath its influence on my heart. Peruse the works of our philosophers with all their pomp of diction; how mean, how contemptible are they compared with the Scriptures! Is it possible that a book, at once so simple and sublime, shou'd be merely the work of man? Is it possible that the sacred personage, whose history it contains, should be himself a mere man? Do we find, that he assumed the tone of an enthusiast or ambitious sectary? What sweetness, what purity in his manner! What an affecting gracefulness in his delivery! What sublimity in his maxims! What profound wisdom in his discourses! What presence of mind, what subtlety, what truth in his replies! How great the command over his passions! Where is the man, where the philosopher who could so live, and so die, void of weakness, and without ostentation? When Plato described his imaginary good man loaded with all the shame of guilt, yet meriting the highest rewards of virtue, he describes exactly the character of Jesus Christ: the resemblance was so striking, that all the fathers perceived it.

What prepossession, what blindness must it be, to compare the death of Socrates to the son of Man! What an infinite disproportion is there between the two! Socrates, dying without pain or ignominy, easily supported his character to the last; and if his death, however easy, had not crowned his life, it might have been disputed whether Socrates, with all his wisdom, was any thing more than a vain sophist. He invented, it is said, the theory of morals. Others, however, had before put them in practice: he had only to say, therefore, what they had done, and to reduce their examples to precepts. Aristides had been just, before Socrates defined justice. Leonidas had given up his life for his country, before Socrates declared patriotism to be a duty; the Spartans were a sober people, before Socrates recommended sobriety: and before he had even defined virtue, Greece abounded in virtuous men. But where could Jesus learn, among his competitors, that pure and sublime morality, of which he only has given us both precept and example? The greatest wisdom was once known amongst the most bigoted fanaticism, and the simplicity of the most heroic virtues did honor to the vilest people on earth. The death of Socrates, peaceably philosophizing with his friends, appears the most agreeable that could be wished for; that of Jesus, expiring in the midst of agonizing pains, abused, insulted, and accused by a whole nation, is the most horrible that can be feared. Socrates, in receiving the cup of poison, blessed indeed the weeping executioner who administered it; but Jesus, in the midst of excruciating tortures, prayed for his merciless tormentors. Yes, if the life and death of Socrates were those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus are those of a God. Shall we suppose the evangelic history a mere fiction? Indeed, my friend, it bears not the marks of fiction; on the contrary, the history of Socrates, which no body presumes to doubt, is not so well attested as that of Jesus Christ. Such a supposition, in fact, only removes the difficulty without obviating it. It is more inconceivable that a number of persons should agree to write such a history, than that one should accomplish the subject of it. The Jewish authors were incapable of the sublime, and strangers to the morality contained in the gospel, the marks of whose truth are so striking and inimitable, that the inventor would be a more astonishing character than the hero. *R*

Most of us would die of despair if we knew what were occasionally uttered against us, even by our best friends, who may merely wish to palliate offences, by condoning imperfections.

Let us not be curious to inquire, since such curious enquiry if gratified, would but wound the heart, mislead the mind, and accumulate further injuries; for to be partial to be just, when the error involves our own vanities, and without the ability either to defend those vanities or to excuse ourselves from detraction, would only invite new assaults, and give strength to that enmity, which feeble or doubtful existence might, by silent forbearance, speedily have passed away.

DEATH.

Reflect that life and death, affecting
Are only varied modes of endless
Reflect that life, like every other
Derives its value from its use alone
Not for itself—but for a nobler
The Eternal gave it, and that
When inconsistent with a greater
Reason commands to cast the less
This life, with loss of wealth, is well
serv'd.
And virtue cheaply sav'd with